Health Racket Hurts Patients, Workers

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AIM

THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT NEWSLETTER
NEW HAVEN, CONN. V. 1 JAN.15, 1970 20¢

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This Year's Model Same Old Thing

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news briefs

State Street Scramble

In our last report on the Controversial State Street Urban Renewal Project, we accused the Redevelopment Agency of fooling the people. Since the public hearing on November 26, the elected officials of New Haven have more than matched the lies, coercion, venality and hypocrisy of the Redevelopment Agency.

December 1

Regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen. Paul Falcigno, a professor from Quinnipiac College and a local supporter of Mayor Lee and his redevelopment machine tried to have the aldermanic rules suspended to accept a favorable report on the State Street Garage from the Urban Development Committee. This report was only supported by one other member of the committee. The vote was 14-11 for suspension, 2 votes short of the two-thirds majority required. Lee then announced two special meetings of the Board to pass the garage before the end of the year apparently afraid the new Board would not prove as pliable as the old.

December 9

Corporation Counsel Keyes ruled that the Aldermanic hearing had been legal despite irregularities in the submission of the plan by the Redevelopment Agency.

December 15

The first special meeting., After an unsuccessful walkout by garage opponents trying to deny a quorum, the Board accomplished the second reading.

December 23

This final meeting ended in a near-riot over a little known section of the aldermanic rules. Section 10 states that if 2 members of the majority on a given vote move to reconsider the issue, and one supported by ¼ of those voting, the issue will be postponed to the following meeting, in this case the first meeting of the new Board. The roll-call vote on the Garage passed 19-5. Aldermen Ambrogio, Ferraiuolo, Garbatini, Johnson and Tacinelli made up the five. Then Aldermen Rees and W. Gray, who had voted with the majority moved to reconsider under section 10 and the roll-call vote was 17-7 against reconsideration, one more than the ¼ required. Chaos reigned and the aldermen recessed to argue and shout at each other. President and mayor-elect Guida returned, declaring "the chair rules that the motion to reconsider has failed." Business resumed and Rees arose, attempting to make a reworded motion. (Guida claims that Rees failed to say "postpone" in his motion.) Guida refused to give Rees the floor for 15 minutes and then adjourned the meeting. This meeting might have ended differently if Aldermen Cahill, DiRienzo, DeCilla and L. Gray were not absent. All but Gray have been consistent opponents of the garage.

December 29

Keyes again galloped to the rescue and refused to rule on the legality of Guida's rulings, stating that the Mayor had not requested him to do so.

January 5

The newly-elected Board of Aldermen held their first meeting and it was as tumultuous as the last meeting. Aldermen Sleeper (GOP) and Jones (Parker Dem.) both attempted to correct the aldermanic journal to record the shenanigans of the previous meeting. Their moves lost 16-14 and 15-14, the 16 regular democrats lining up against the 7 republicans and 7 Parker democrats. Jones then moved to reconsider the garage under unfinished business, but the new President Mauro (who is an employee of Town Democratic Chairman Arthur Barbieri and a former garage opponent) ruled that the State Street project was finished. Jones appealed and failed.

Around midnight, Alderman Spadoro (GOP) introduced a resolution to rescind the vote on the garage at the previous meeting, and was defeated 17-11. Jones then moved for reconsideration under the now well-known section 10 and this move was passed 16-14 as regular Democrats Segal and DeLisle voted with the GOP and Parker Democratic aldermen. So, there will be yet another vote next month, although city officials are moving ahead anyway.

This latest installment in the incredible saga on the State Street Garage is perfectly consistent with the rest of the story. The Redevelopment Agency, local Franchiser for plastic Amerika, hand in hand with elected officials continues to force its products on the people of New Haven. As a footnote to this history of duplicity, the Agency announced on Christmas Day, two days after the garage was approved, that the new police station was being moved from its Court Street site in the State Street project to the site of the old Knights of Columbus building across town from the railroad station.

Hill residents had recently urged the Board of Education to convert the building to a badly-needed school for the new Church Street South housing. Kids from this area will have to travel over ½ mile to the new Hill Central K-4 school. The downtown State Street project the only renewal project untouched by the recent HUD cutbacks, still has top priority for the bureaucrats and elected officials of New Haven.

—David Dickson

Bail For Frances Carter

Bail hearings for six New Haven Panthers ended last week with results as expected. Four of the group, Ericka Huggins, George Edwards, Rose Smith, and Margaret Hudgins, were denied bail. Jeanie Wilson, a minor who succumed to pressure to turn state's evidence, was released. The amount of her bail will be set at a hearing later this month. Maude Francis, also a minor, who refused to testify in the hearings, was sent back to jail indefinitely. Frances Carter was granted the right to have bail set—which will take place sometime in January.

Who Will Investigate the Investigators?

Meanwhile, in Chicago the good faith of the Justice Department is being questioned after its announcement that it would investigate the slayings of Panthers there on December 4. The head of the department's Civil Rights Division, Jerris Leonard, was quoted last April as saying, "The Black Panthers are a bunch of hoodlums and we've got to get rid of them."

—Mike Sand

Guida as Mayor - Same Old Thing

by Joelle Dominski

The municipal elections last November almost completely overhauled the make-up of the City's government. For the first time in 16 years there is a "non-Yale" mayor and more representation than just old-line Democrats on the Board of Aldermen. There are seven Republicar and seven Parker Democrats on the 30-man Board. Will this make any difference in the lives of the people of New Haven? Aside from changes on the city payroll, it seems that we're in for more of the same.

Just before taking office as mayor in his last days as President of the Board of Adlermen, Bart Guida rammed the unpopular State Street Garage Project through a "kangaroo" meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The first meeting of the new Board was marked by petty political squabbles. The way the City is run, however, is not usually decided by the Aldermen. It was the same party leaders, like millionaire John Golden, who put Guida in the Mayor's office, as they had done for Lee in the past 16 years.

Unity At Any Price?

When Guida first became an Alderman 22 years ago, he was branded as "independent of thought." He was at odds with the Democratic Party leadership. Since that time, he seems to have become more concerned about unity than about specific issues.

To counteract social rebellion, Guida sees "a need for stability in all areas" He says he wants a "progressive and united community" and wants to lead the city with a team approach, "bringing together people from all walks of life and from all areas of our community."

So far, one of the main concrete programs Guida has mentioned, one for more jobs, is designed to join those from business and industry with the city government. Guida says he wants to "prepare our hard-core unemployed with the proper training for more meaningful jobs." In fact, his plan would end up being most beneficial for businessmen. It would bring in our tax money from the federal government for private firms to use to train and hire the un- and under-employed. This would relieve pressure from large employers to pay for employee-training programs from their profits and puts the burden on the tax-payer.

Most of the other programs the new mayor has been pushing are designed to get fiscal stability in the city. If Guida's idea of fiscal stability is like Nixon's, it will mean greater unemployment, tougher times for the unions and a smooth time for big companies. Guida, a realtor and insurance broker, has served on the Board of Finance, the only paying Aldermanic position, for 14 years. Many of the programs the new Mayor is proposing sound good at first, but judging from his past actions, they won't turn out so well.

POLLUTION AND PARKS

GUIDA SAYS:

December, 1962: Blake field property (near State Street) shouldn't be used for parking for MB Electronics. It should be used for recreation—it once had swings...

1969: Pollution problems must be solved. We should call in the Board of Health to handle anti-pollution projects.

GUIDA DOES:

1968: Supports Coliseum and State Street Garage. These projects will bring in more cars to the city, increasing pollution very much.

QUESTION: Why not get funds for neighborhood parks instead of garages and the Coliseum?

TAXES

GUIDA SAYS:

March, 1964: Defends Mayor Lee from Republican attack on the absence of tax and financial status of the city in State of the City Address. "The Lee administration is attempting to correct the city's physical and human problems."

GUIDA DOES:

December, 1960: SNETCO should pay property taxes, not get preferential treatment. Presses investigation.

June, 1969: Helped pass amendment of bill he introduced in 1967 to "control future growth of tax-exempt colleges, universities and hospitals."

QUESTION: How will the taxes and land be used? Will the Lee administration's Redevelopment policy, praised by Guida but opposed by the people, be continued?

HOUSING

GUIDA SAYS:

August, 1969: We have to make it profitable for private enterprise to build housing.

January, 1970: Business and industry should build in New Haven. Low-income, moderate-income and elderly housing units should be built to increase the city's economic growth.

GUIDA DOES:

September, 1962: Helped defeat fair housing bill.

1968: Support of Coliseum and State Street garage uses taxpayers money for things taxpayers don't want.

QUESTION: Does this idea mean extra profits for the businesses who build housing? Who will get to live there with no fair housing law?

REDEVELOPMENT

GUIDA SAYS:

October, 1962: "All of us have let go of the reins (on Redevelopment) a long time ago."

GUIDA DOES:

March, 1956: Asked to help the Redevelopment Agency relocate businesses displaced by the Oak Street Redevelopment project. Couldn't because this would mean resigning from the Board of Aldermen.

December, 1967: Signed a resolution with 12 other Aldermen calling for public hearings in Newhallville, the Hill, Fair Haven and the State Street area, to determine the kinds of redevelopment "desired by the residents of the area."

December, 1969: Helped get U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to extend deadline for cutoff of funds for Redevelopment activities in Fair Haven, Newhallville and the Hill. The funds were to be cut off because the projects, opposed by neighborhood residents, were in the planning stages too long.

QUESTION: What now, when so far the mandates of the people from these areas have been overruled by city officials?

EDUCATION

GUIDA SAYS:

August, 1969: The decline of the quality of local education is because of "an abandonment of the teaching of the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic—from which all other knowledge springs." The school system "will begin to reclaim its greatness only when it is guided by an elected board...responsive to the needs of the people."

GUIDA DOES:

August, 1961: Supported $13 million school bonding issue.

September, 1966: Helped defeat bill recommending seven-member school board to be nominated by the mayor and ratified by the Board of Aldermen for three-year terms. "There are no new representations for participation by the public."

QUESTION: If the main courses are reading, writing and arithmetic, with no emphasis on the history of minority groups or on communication skills, social problem-solving and practical experience, what public participation is expected? Can education be dealt with as an isolated problem?

New Haven's new mayor said in his inauguration address, "We can and indeed we must, have better schools, better housing, better recreation and more good jobs—if the spirit of community cooperation becomes a reality in months ahead." Can Guida make "community cooperation" a reality?

What is Status Quo?

Bart Guida believes in maintaining the status quo. He has moved over to the side of the Redevelopment Agency in the past couple of years. Status quo to Guida may be keeping black and white workers separated, as the Redevelopment Agency has done, by creating false issues seemingly on racial grounds.

Some residents of Bart Guida's ward 17 (formerly 14) have been concerned about KKK signs that have been appearing on walls since black people have started moving into the neighborhood. Guida ignored the issue while he was alderman. One resident recalled how several years ago, white people in the neighborhood used to throw bricks through a local church that black fundamentalists had moved into. These white people would call the cops who would go into the church and bust up Sunday services. Guida ignored this situation, also.

As long as law enforcement is allowed to be used by one part of the community against others, as long as law enforcement is not used against the culprits who set sections of the community against one another there can never be "community cooperation" with a city government that isn't run for and by the people. If only some sections of the community are sought out to "cooperate" (how is Guida dealing with women's demands?) the problems we are now facing will continue.

Token programs, geared first toward profits for business will not work. Programs geared first to fiscal stability to the exclusion of solving social problems, will not work.

LETTERS

Support the Panther Party

To the Editor:

Season's Greetings: Power to the People!

As a black tax paying law abiding citizen reflecting over what is an apparent well planned, thought out, and systematic national program to maim, cripple and destroy the Black Panthers in our law abiding nation, one commited to human decency and life is made to wonder and to question.

In the past months 28 Black Panthers have been injured, killed or murdered by police paid or hired by you and me to protect and defend human life regardless of the particular political or ideological persuasion. This is supposed to be a basic guarantee of all Americans.

However, I submit that I must side with my Panther brothers who allege that this new open program to destroy their organization must indeed be a national conspiracy involving the F.B.I., local and state police and the entire judicial system, save the U.S. Supreme Court (hopefully).

It is the white racist and inhumane American mentality reflected by federal judge Hoffman against the constitutional rights of Panther Bobby Seale in a Chicago courtroom; it is the same white racist mentality that alledgedly shot to death Panther Hampton while sleeping last week in Chicago; it is the same white racist mentality which led the L.A. Police to engage in the five hour shoot out raiding Panthers' headquarters there.

I further submit that the real reasons the Panthers are being picked on is because white racism in this country historically has never taken to blacks trying to act like grown ups—real men and women. Blacks are not supposed to assert themselves or be arrogant—but meek, humble and docile. Ask Muhammad Ali why he really was stripped of his heavy weight championship?

The Black Panthers are not being harrassed and murdered openly by white racism nationally because they are Black "boys" but because they are being Black "Men".

For the sake of discussion it is a matter of public record (the public news media) that the Black Panthers have never yet even been accused (not to mention found guilty by the system's courts) of lynching any white American, bombing white churches or killing four white children attending Sunday School, mowing down like a dog any white national leader, shooting and deliberately attacking defenseless white women with intent to injure permanently, etc. As a matter of fact the only aggressive act of which the Panthers have been guilty is to develop and implement successful and long overdue free breakfast programs for poor hungry children of the inner-city around the country! They have yet tried to implement a violent program of genocide against whites.

It is rather strange that the same so-called law enforcement efficiency, zeal, and cooperation between federal and local forces of the law never seem to get together to deal in the same manner with organized crime—Mafia, the Minute men, the dope traffic, slumlords, and certainly not white murderers of Black people! It is rather difficult for me to respect a system of law that has a peculiar habit of meting out a double standard of justice and equality. I challenge all black people to begin looking at what is happening to our Panther brothers. It is also time for blacks who are part of the law enforcement machinery to begin questioning the behavior of their white co-workers, if not their own.

Finally, I believe that all Americans had better wake up as to what is going on around us all. It's been said before that when one man's rights are threatened, all are threatened. We can sleep while the powers that be fiddle away all of our rights! Where are all of the church, synagogues, and civic and legal groups that mouth so much concern about saving souls and protecting the rights of all citizens? Maybe that is the real Christmas spirit. If there is a "silent majority" it had better begin to speak. Though it is the perogative of all Americans to be silent it is a luxury that our society can ill afford unless this so called "silent majority" condones having a police state. But at least be men and women and state it publicly.

Perhaps, out of protest to this national program to do away with the Panthers, all Black brothers and sisters might consider having a National or local day of mourning. All Black folks stay away from work—no matter what—to protest! Our white friends can just get out of the way—we'll see you when we get back! Panther Eldridge Cleaver said it: "You are either part of the solution or part of the problem." All Power to the People!

Mr. Rudy Sellers
Milford, Dec. 10

Funds are urgently needed to continue the defense of THE NEW HAVEN 14
Send money to:

Panther Defense Fund
Box 7117
New Haven, Conn. 06519

people's almanac

Jan. 15, 1918—Murder of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebnecht, leaders of the Social Democratic Party.

Jan. 15, 1946—200,000 electrical workers strike 78 plants in 16 states.

Jan. 21, 1924—Death of Lenin.

Jan. 21, 1946—Steel workers in 30 states strike against U.S. Steel.

Jan. 21, 1953—13 Communists convicted under thought-control Smith Act.

Jan. 22, 1932—500 tenants in Bronx, N.Y. won 4-hour battle against city marshalls and police to prevent evictions.

Jan. 23, 1922—80,000 workers strike in Mass., N.H. and R.I. against wage cuts and for a shorter work week.

Jan. 27, 1948--Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, black mother of 12, sentenced to electric chair for self-defense against white man. Sentence later changed to life imprisonment.

Jan. 27, 1950—First series of riots in Johannesberg, S. Africa, provoked by apartheid.

Jan. 30, 1933—Hitler made Chancellor of Germany.

Jan. 30, 1948—Gandhi assassinated.

Jan. 31, 1793—Birthday of Lucretia Mott, one of earliest women's rights leaders.

Jan. 31, 1950—Truman orders development of hydrogen bomb.

—Liberation News Service

G.E.:

General Electric workers in Bridgeport and around the country have been on strike for ten weeks. The company is trying to break the strike, and is desperately hunting for scabs to run their plants.

Many local unions have been supporting the GE strikers by encouraging stores to boycott GE products and by contributing to the strike fund. IAM Victory Lodge 609, grateful for UE support during its recent four-month strike against Olin, was particularly active in support. Credit should go to Hallock's Appliance Store and Kane's Furniture Store for taking GE merchandise off their shelves, But Malley's and Caldor's, the area's biggest pushers of GE products, refused to cooperate with the boycott.

WHAT EVERY CUSTOMER SHOULD KNOW

In recent years engineering departments of the nation's largest manufacturers of household equipment and appliances have been ordered to find faster ways to reduce production costs. The benefits of such savings are paid in percentage bonuses to top company officials. They are not reflected in either higher wages or lower prices.

LEMONS?

Customers are understandably upset at buying expensive appliances that need repair or replacement almost immediately after purchase. The responsibility lies directly with profit hungry, bonus hungry top executives of *companies* like General Electric, Westinghouse, General Motors, RCA, etc. We are General Electric employees. Workers from other companies can, and probably will, speak for themselves.

TV watchers, radio listeners, newspaper and periodical readers are aware of the expensive advertising efforts of General Electric to increase its sales. To the degree that such advertising succeeds, it pays for itself. (It's added to the sales price anyway.) Increased sales volume, however, does nothing to reduce production costs. Other methods are used for that. The ways to reduce production costs in the latter half of the 20th century are not essentially different from what they were in the 19th.

SPEED AND SWEAT

First, long working hours. The common assumption that factory workers have a forty hour week is false. Maintaining a low hourly wage rate, as General Electric does, forces workers to put in extra hours to meet the rising cost of living: Even then most workers are forced to find additional part time jobs or week-end jobs to stay off welfare. *(The Company refuses to report what percentage of its employees are on public welfare because of GE's low wage policy).* Working 50 hours per week with 10 hours at overtime makes it possible for most of us to stay off welfare.

It is cheaper for GE to pay overtime on a low base rate than it is to hire additional workers to maintain the forty hour week. It eliminates the training costs, additional social security and unemployment taxes, vacation and holiday allowances, added pension reserves and insurance payments.

Desperate Scab Hunt

In New York, women have been the object of GE lures. Clerks in GE offices have been shunted into production. Recently, the company offered the clerks $10 a head for any scab they can recruit. In a notice to the office workers the company said:

"As you know, we are hiring new employees to take care of our production needs. And here is an incentive which may interest all people who are now working. For each employee referred to Bob Jones and who is accepted and works at least a period of three weeks, we will make a $10 award to the person doing the referring. For the duration of our labor difficulty, we will accept 'Cinderellas'—women 18 to 21—for first and second shift assignment. The period for this 'recruiting special' will run through January, 1970."

In Chicago, GE was spending $5000 a week before Christmas on radio appeals on Chicago soul-stations, telling black workers that "negotiations are near a close, so come back to work now." This was a lie. Negotiations were broken off until after the holidays. GE is concentrating its scab recruiting drive on black workers, especially the lowest paid and therefore most in need. The company has also threatened former hard-core unemployed working for GE on the MA-4 plan—they are subsidized by the federal government. These workers have been told by the company that their jobs are in danger unless they return to work.

Recently United Electrical workers in local 205, Ashland, Massachusetts, blasted GE for practices which oppress the workers in the factory and produce shoddy merchandise. In a broadside called "What Every Customer Should Know", the union got GE so uptight that they have threateded to fire immediately any worker caught distributing it. They claim it is "libelous". The leaflet is reprinted below.

SUPPORT THE GE STRIKE FUND

The GE strike is now in its 10th week. The 147,000 strikers will be out of work a long time, because GE with the help of the Nixon administration is trying hard to break the unions.

Members of all labor unions in this area are giving $1 to help the GE workers out. They will give more if the strike lasts much longer.

You can support the strike by sending money to the GE Strike Fund Fund, care of

Greater New Haven Central Labor Council
45 Water Street, New Haven 06511

The second traditional way to reduce production costs is to speed up the conveyor belts or otherwise increase quotas so that a worker must turn out two units of production in the time, and at the pay, formerly required for one. There is a limit to human endurance. But there is no limit to the greed of GE officials for additional executive bonuses plus ever increasing profits.

After pushing workers to the limit of endurance there is a third way of reducing production costs. Long hours at low pay and speed-up hurt only workers. The third way hurts the customer. Engineers are ordered to reduce the number of operations required to make the product and to cheapen the quality of the material. (Don't blame the engineers. They do it or get fired.)

The easiest operations to eliminate are inspecting and testing. An inspector-testor may examine 100 appliances of which 60 are passable and 40 need re-work. The Company knows it paid 60% of its inspector-testing costs for merely handling products that were good in the first place. To re-work and re-inspect the 40 bad units adds still more to production cost.

WHICH IS THE TONI?

To a customer the good and bad units look alike; both have impressive looking "guarantees" and instruction booklets attached. They both function in the store. One will stand up to use. The other will break down after a short life.

By eliminating inspecting and testing the Company has simply turned the job over to the customer after the appliance is purchased.

A neat, money-saving trick! The lucky customer who bought a good unit will be happy, except for the price. The unlucky customer will read the "guarantee" and (maybe) begin the torturous journey of phone calls, letter writing, form filling that "repair and/or replacement" demands. Most unhappy customers never complete the "repair and/or replacement" route. They give up and buy another "guaranteed" appliance. Maybe they'll get lucky on the next shopping trip.

Most General Electric workers in the country are on strike right now, but the stores are full of GE products. (Hotpoint is also GE.) *The unfortunate purchaser of a GE product should know that the mechanics in the Company's Repair and Service shops are also on strike.*

Issued as a public service by
Members of UE Local 205
Ashland, Massachusetts

Labeled "libelous" by
Management of GE
Distributors to be fired immediately.

HOSPITAL WORKERS START NEWS LETTER

A group of workers at the Yale-New Haven Hospital put out the first issue of a newsletter this week called "The Workers Newsletter". According to the introduction, the idea came from a group of workers who had begun to discuss their on-the-job problems and felt the need to share these and hear from other workers. The story continues, "This newsletter alone will not change our working conditions or low wages. We need to organize ourselves into a union to get the kind of changes we want and need. It is up to us, the workers, to organize a strong union to change the present situation." Additional information about Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Union is offered. It was under this union that the recent union struggle in Charleston, South Carolina was won. Sone of the rest of the text is reprinted here.

The non-professional workers perform some of the most important jobs here, yet we bring home the least amount of pay and get the least respect for our work.

Supervisors are always Asking for more work

.....work we're not trained for or paid for. Dietary aides have to do menus but don't get dieticians' pay. TAC aides have to do enemas and preps. Nurses' aides have to change I.V. bottles and sterile dressings.

Part-time porters have to work two floors in six hours yet one floor has enough work for eight hours.

But if you can't make it, you have to find yourself a new job. We are tired of being over-worked and under-payed with the least benefits.

Supervisors don't care About our other interests

...such as education or advancement, or our family or church obligations.

There are times we have to remind them about our six month evaluation or our day-off for working during a holiday. They will fire us for something small, and not even tell us the reason.

Some nurses and doctors Don't help either...

...they stand in our way as we do our daily chores. Then the boss wants to know "What took so long?" But why do they use the halls for conferences when they have such comfortable rooms with coffee pots and cookies???

We have no security

...no security if we're fired because we're not covered by unemployment compensation and no security in our old age because this hospital won't provide a decent pension plan.

—A Transportation Aide

Unions Are Forming In Connecticut Hospitals!!

Even in nearby West Haven workers in a nursing home have formed a union to defend their interests.

What We Need Is A Union!!

At Yale-New Haven we know that as long as we are by ourselves the bosses can push us around. But together we can build a union of all hospital employees—black and white, old and young—and together we can win higher wages, better benefits, and the respect we deserve for our work.

A public hearing on the proposed rowing course to be built in Edgewood Park by the International Rowing Course Foundation was held in the Hall of Records hearing room on Wednesday evening, December 10, and was attended by about 300 people. Juan Trippe, a rich Yale alumnus and head of Pan American airlines, opened the hearing by speaking on behalf of the International Rowing Course Foundation.

After the initial speakers (Juan Trippe and his corporate cohorts) opponents of the rowing course were given the next hour. Generally, this testimony was concerned with the protection and preservation of the public parklands which are fast diminishing. The underhanded tactics used by the International Rowing Course Foundation and the City Administration were also attacked and questioned. There was no outright testimony *for* the rowing course.

In the period designated for the proponents of the rowing course to speak, Joe Harris, chairman of the Black Coalition mayoralty candidate, Hank Parker, students from Lee High School and their principal, Robert Schreck, all emphasized the need for the proposed athletic facilities for Lee High. They said that supporting the rowing course was the only means for getting the athletic facilities which the city neglected to give them when Lee High School was first built.

Harris, Parker and the students of Lee High were convinced that there was no money available anywhere to build the badly-needed recreational facilities.

Development administrator Melvin Adams, School Engineer Len Smith and other city officials cynically exploited the serious recreational needs of the neighborhoods by playing poor in order to gain support for the rowing course proposal.

On December 31, U.S. Rep. Robert Giaimo announced a grant of $115,873 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Development (HUD) for urban baeutification. Carl R. Nastri, city park-recreation director said that "the funds may be used anywhere we see fit." However, the only projects mentioned were paving roads in East Rock Park, fencing roads in East Rock Park (further signs of New Haven's highway fixation), and the revitalization of a rose garden, also in East Rock Park.

We wonder if the sweet smell of those roses will cover the stink of Adams' lies to Harris, Parker, Schreck and the Lee High students.

Rowing Course YALE GRABS PARK LANDS

NEW HAVEN: YALE'S LITTLE EMPIRE

by Harriet Johnson

Time after time Yale proves that its needs are opposed to those of the people of New Haven. Yet, City Hall has been extremely cooperative in making Yale's wishes into realities. The Rowing Course is no exception.

Yale University has never had the interests of the New Haven community as a top priority, except in cases where it could use the community for its own advantage. Yale President Kingman Brewster doesn't hide his university's policy. In a recent report he stated Yale's three main purposes:

1. to attract and provide for a community of scholars who are free to pursue knowledge wherever and however they determine.
2. to protect and preserve Western civilization
3. to train tomorrow's leaders

"While one is here, his views regarding the University should be primarily motivated by what is best for Yale, not what will help him attain some other personal, political or ideological objective," says Brewster.

This means that Yale feels free to disregard New Haven residents and to build itself a little empire of architectural jewels . Yale feels free to shape the rest of New Haven in its own image of clean, undisturbed tranquility.

Yale's proposal to change a heavily used public park facility into a private sports area for Yale is a shining example of how the University operates. The wealthy and influential International Rowing Course Foundation and their friends knew they would have trouble selling the Rowing Course proposal to the people of New Haven. They had to take advantage of the City's failure to build athletic facilities for Lee High School to get their proposal passed. Facilities needed by the people of New Haven have always been an afterthought in the city's planning process.

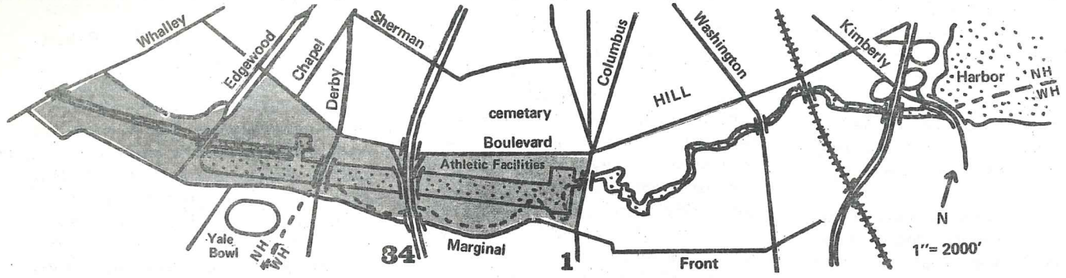
History of Maneuvers

The physical development of Yale and New Haven have worked hand in hand. Beginning in early 1950's the Oak Street and Dixwell slums pushed tighter and tighter against Yale. The elite university objected to having shabby homes and shabby stores for neighbors. Mayor Lee's first redevelopment project, conveniently for Yale, wiped out the Oak Street eyesore. Suddenly in place of low income neighborhoods was the Oak Street Connector, some new office buildings, stores and three luxury apartment towers. Next came the downtown renewal project with Macy's, Malley's, a new bank, the Temple Street parking garage and Chapel Square Mall. So that took care of the approach to Yale. After all, who wants to offend the aesthetic tastes of the Yale alumni when they visit for homecoming.

In 1955 Yale bought the old Hillhouse and Boardman commercial high schools, and built Morse and Stiles Colleges. So that cleaned up the corner of Yale that touches the beginnings of the Dixwell neighborhood. Because the University administration wanted to prevent Yalies from mingling with New Haven high school students, New Haven lost its commercial-technical high school and two parks. Then with taxpayers' money two new academic high schools were built. Once again New Haveners got the raw end of the deal with Yale.

On the South part of the campus there are now a number of small stores and businesses along a lively Chapel Street. But this spot has been chosen by Paul Mellon, scion of the wealthiest family in America, for an art gallery to house his upper class-taste paintings that record the life styles of the British landed aristocracy for the 18th and 19th centuries. For the whims of a

PROPOSED PLAN FOR YALE: 1. Our park becomes Yale's rowing course; the people have to pay to use it. 2. Good land in the park is destroyed. 3. Lee's athletic facilities are crammed into land opposite the cemetery. 4. Two expensive new bridges are required, Chapel Street is deadended and more parking lots are built in the park. 5.A new highway is built to attract more cars into the city.



Parks Belong to the

The recent history of the New Haven park system is a sad one. In 1909, Fredrick Law Olmsted, the man who designed Central Park in New York City, drew up a long range plan for New Haven's parks. One of the fruits of that plan is Edgewood Park. Olmsted suggested that the park system expand from Edgewood Park through what is now West River Memorial Park, around the southern edge of the Hill, to the New Haven Harbor.

West River Memorial Park was acquired in the 1920's but never much developed, except for the present Yale rowing course which was built in the 1930's. In the New Haven Recreation report of 1966, 40 years later, it was again suggested that the park system be extended from Orange Avenue to the Harbor.

The International Rowing Course Foundation (IRCF) guts both Edgewood Park and the West River Memorial Park. It gives over most of the parks' combined acreage to the International Rowing Foundation, a front group for Yale that was incorporated at the same time that the plan was announced.

Adams Maneuvers

The plan was presented by the Development Administrator, Melvin Adams. He used the apalling condition of our parks and the long-neglected recreation needs of the Hill neighborhood as an excuse to justify turning over our irreplaceable park land to the IRCF for the practice of an elite sport. In return, the Foundation will build athletic facilities for Lee High School and a municipal swimming pool in a left-over strip of land-a small price for them to pay.

The city of New Haven has always bent over backwards to accomodate Yale's demands. Yale has been using the present lagoon for 30 years without rent. Their building in the park is fenced off with barbed wire. The city sold Yale the so-called Yale field which is now heralded as Yale's contribution to the rowing course.

New Haven itself was redeveloped to suit Yale's image. It took strong community action to block Yale hospital expansion into the Hill and the Ring Road. Will the people of New Haven allow a rowing course to be built on city park land, in Yale's back yard, with a long lease and little city control?

People Disregarded

In New Haven there is no stated system of priorities to meet the needs of the people. But under the Lee administration, millions of dollars were spent on highways and on subsidizing downtown development for so-called free enterprise. These priorities, and the resulting destruction of houses and businesses put the lie to the city's stated concern for our welfare.

Automobiles deposit hundreds of tons of pollution in the air we breathe, Highways have destroyed Bayview Park, Waterside Park and Jocelyn Park. Route 34 will take a large chunk of West River Park and the East Rock Connector still threatens East Rock Park.

Recreation Needs

New Haven needs more parks; Lee High School and the Hill neighborhood desparately need new athletic facilities. Two years ago, Kiley was hired to produce a master plan for all of New Haven's parks. Unless this master plan was only a publicity stunt, the city intended to implement these plans. The plan for West River Park included school and community recreational facilities and a small rowing course. Yet, we are now told that these facilities can only be built if we give the Rowing Foundation most of the two parks. Let me mention the size of this rowing course. You could take the Connecticut Turnpike from the Howard Avenue Bridge to the Waterside Interchange and sink it into the rowing course. And in someways I'd say this would not be a bad idea.

Lee High desparately needs athletic facilities; the Hill neighborhood needs park and recreation space; a municipal lake for rowing and fishing and swimming would be nice. But the IRCF should add to the city's park land, not take away from it.

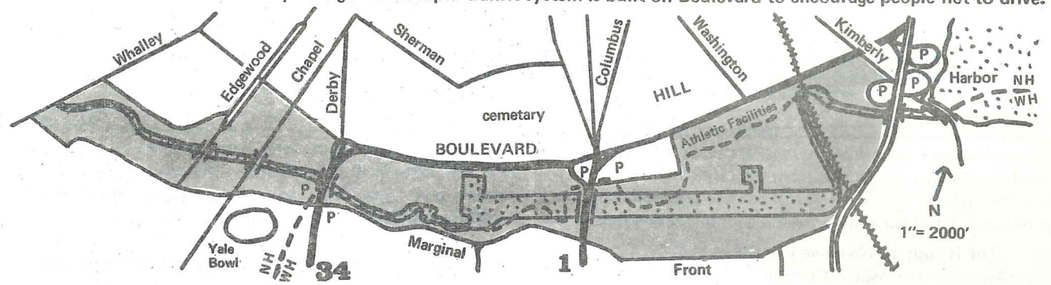
Political Expediency

Their plan is only the latest in a long series of plans pushed by the Lee administration. These plans have one thing in common: they are based more on political or financial expediency than the real needs of the people. Unfortunately, New Haven is not a planned city; it is a collection of monstrosities dictated by suburban highway needs, downtown commercial development, and,now, what Yale and its fellow universities, and Juan Trippe and his corporate buddies deign to bestow on us.

An Alternate Plan

We have a plan, however, that will meet the needs of the people more fully than the IRCF. Our alternate plan takes the opportunity given to us by Yale and the International Rowing Course Foundation and uses it to expand the city's park system. This is done by using the land between the Boulevard in New Haven and Front Street in West

PLAN FOR THE PEOPLE: 1. A new water way is created, free to everyone except Yale. 2. Blighted areas are reclaimed. 3. Lee's athletic facilities are opposite the neighborhood. 4. Only one new bridge is required, Chapel Street is retained, parking (P) is outside the park and shared with the community college. 5. A rapid transit system is built on Boulevard to encourage people not to drive.



People

Haven, and the land between Orange Avenue and the New Haven Harbor.

Much of this land is in West Haven and should be developed in cooperation with West Haven. Some of the land in the city's proposal is also in West Haven. This is the regional approach that the city has been saying is necessary to solve housing and transportation problems. This is a chance to use regional planning as more than an excuse for neglect.

*This plan puts the Lee High School athletic facilities next to the Hill neighborhood and the abandoned railroad cut, long thought of as a future pedestrian park by Hill residents. This railroad line connects directly to Lee High School.

*This plan anticipates the South Central Community College and ties it in to the Lee High School athletic facilities and Rowing Course Development.

*This plan substitutes the "Elevated Boulevard Express" for Route 34 and develops peripheral parking at three places. These facilities will free downtown and neighborhood land for housing and stores, take traffic off neighborhood streets, relieve downtown conjestion, and improve mass transit for the whole city.

*This plan preserves all of Edgewood Park and two-thirds of West River Memorial Park for development according to the needs of the people.

*The Rowing Course should be controlled by the people of the city; Yale and other users should pay to use the course and it should be open to the people most of the time.

This plan deserves serious consideration. This is only our alternate plan. We do not demand that this plan be accepted. We ask only that a real planning process begin. We ask that the Parks Commission make an independent cost and use analysis of both plans, and any others that may be presented, and inform the people of their findings. On that basis, the important decisions concerning this development can be made.

Yale should pay back rent for the use of the existing rowing course in West River Memorial Park for 30 years. Yale should pay reparatjons for the damage it has done New Haven; Yale should pay its back taxes for 250 years. In short, Yale and anyone, like the IRCF who support Yale, should start paying its debt.

How it's Happened

1966: Yale university approached the city of New Haven with a proposal to expand the Rowing Lagoon into an olympic-sized rowing course. Only Yale was involved at the time.

January, 1969: Negotiations were reactivated on the development of an olympic-size rowing course in Edgewood and Memorial Parks. At this time, Juan Trippe, an ex-member of the Yale Corporation and representing Yale interests, obtained from the mayor a commitment to build the rowing course. Fearing a public outcry if Yale's involvement was obvious, it was agreed that Yale would remain in the background. Trippe hired Joel Cogen, a former city official, and Al Landino, a former city engineer, to work with him on the development of the course. It is not known who paid these consultants since no rowing course foundation existed at this time.

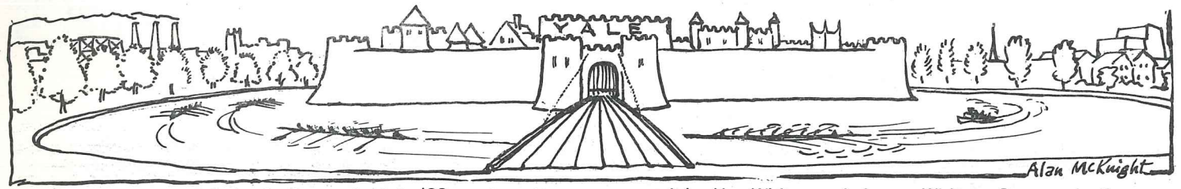
February-March, 1969: Trippe, Cogen and Landino had developed a first draft agreement which was given to the Redevelopment Agency to rewrite.

April, 1969: A planning and design session on the rowing course was held at the City Planning Department. At around this time the City and Trippe agreed that after the agreement had been worked out between city officials and Trippe et. al., the matter would be made public as though it were an original submission.

May, 1969: The Yale Athletic Department was given the task of drafting the regulations which would govern the public's right to use the park. When these were completed they were sent to Trippe, with copies going to Landino and Adams.

June-July, 1969: Joel Cogen and Associates were replaced by Trippe and Trippe's law firm as proponents of the rowing course plan. His firm drew up a final version of the agreement which was submitted to Mel Adams in late July. On July 29, 1969 Adams circulated this new draft, indicating that it was the final draft of the agreement. During all these months Trippe and the people he hired were the only ones involved in the negotiations with the city over the rowing course. Despite the fact that the plan involved the use of the park land dedicated and restricted by deed, the Park Department was not involved in the negotiations until after the city had worked out the details of the proposal.

September, 1969: The International Rowing Course Foundation was formed. This Foundation and the City arranged to have their agreement announced from the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, even though no federal funds or interest were involved in the development.



former Yalie a square block of prime real estate (80 apartments and 20 small businesses) is stricken from the city's tax rolls. And below the Gallery from High to College Streets, Yale has plans for relocating and expanding the Yale Drama School.

The Hospital: Negative Contributions

The Yale New Haven Hospital Complex is in the Hill section of town. It is an ever-expanding institution. The Yale-New Haven Hospital, a tax-free institution, supposedly contributes to the community by employing workers. In most cases at the hospital, workers are paid near-starvation wages. And employees, either permanent wage earners or more transient students and doctors live in our neighborhoods, many in the Hill. This helps decrease the housing supply of available dwelling units for New Haven residents. And Yale,despite requests, builds no housing for its people.

The fourth side of Yale is no worry, since that is the Prospect St. Ronan's area where the elite of Yale and New Haven live. The final Yale Master Plan to isolate Yale from the Black and Puerto Rican people in the Hill and Dwight neighborhoods is a Ring Road. The late president of Yale, Whitney Griswold, went secretly to the State Legislature with Mayor Lee to get authorization for this Ring Road. He wanted to make sure that the Trumbull Street section of the loop would be buried underground so it wouldn't split the Yale science complex from the rest of the University. Fortunately, the people of New Haven blew the whistle on the Ring Road scheme as it was to go into construction.

But, State Street is still planned to be six lanes; new construction on Howe Street including Trade Union Plaza was built far enough from the roadside to allow a Howe Street widening; the Church Street South project is set back from Columbus Boulevard, so that road could be widened, also. Mel Adams, the Redevelopment administrator, says the Ring Road is dead. But he's said a lot of things and broken a lot of promises. Recently he manufactured a letter to prove that the Rowing Course was not a Yale advanture. The people see through this.

Cohorts in the Plans

Yale is able to pull off its maneuvers for several reasons:

*The university has friends in City Hall. Former Mayor Lee was Yale's public relations director before he took office. He established ever-lasting relationships there. In fact, it was a Yale political science professor that first thought of using the federal redevelopment program to help the Democrats in New Haven win back city control from the Republicans then in power.

**The men who sit on the Yale Corporation Board are some of the wealthiest and most powerful men in America.* In this country those with money make the political and economic decisions that affect the rest of us—from city programs to foreign policy. Since the Yale Corporation men are all super-wealthy, they get to make key decisions. For example:

Thomas K. Watson—vice-chairman of the board, IBM; member of the Board of the Yale Corporation; trustee of the International Rowing Course Foundation, Yale's front group that proposes turning Edgewood and West River parks into a private facility for crew racing. (IBM is the sixth largest industrial corporation in America with assets of $6.74 billion and profits after taxes of $871 million)

John Hay Whitney—chairman, Whitney Communications; U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, 1956-62; member Committee on Foreign Policy, 1954; trustee, Yale Corporation; trustee, International Rowing Course Foundation.

Juan Trippe—chairman emeritas, Pan American airways; former member, Yale Corporation; president, International Rowing Course Foundation. His son was on the Crew team at Yale. (Pan Am Airways has assets of $1.458 billion and profits after taxes of $49 million)

The rest of the members of the Rowing Course Foundation may not be on the Yale Board of Trustees, but they are financial kings in other areas such as coal shipping. Or they are on the Boards of other Ivy League schools, like Princeton; or rowing coaches there like at University of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They all know each other from way back. They've been running this country for a long time.

New Haven Nightmare

Now this cabal is about to swoop down into New Haven and complete the picture we've been outlining. *They* have a plan for an Olympic Rowing Course that will completely destroy Edgewood Park and turn it into a Yale facility.

The Redevelopment administrator and the Rowing Foundation have a scheme to get us to accept their plan. The Foundation is offering to pay for and build recreation and sport facilities for Lee High School and the rest of New Haven. Lee High desperately needs and must have sports facilities, as must the people of the Hill and New Haven in general. But these are facilities that the city should have provided all along and didn't. The Redevelopment Agency and the Mayor have chosen highways and parking garages and a downtown shopping plaza as our city's priorities, rather than answering the real needs of the people of New Haven for *housing, mass transit and recreation.*

Now our Mayor and the Redevelopment Agency see a way to fill the vacuum they created and also sell-out once again to Yale. Well—we accept with pleasure the "other" facilities that Yale and the International Rowing Foundation propose. Let them pay outright for them and other things we name as well.

The people of New Haven accept these facilities as reparations for what Yale men have done to this city for decades. These are small, token payments. Let's say the new sport facilities will be back rent for the use of the Lagoon that Yale rowers have used for decades and given the city nothing positive in return. Let the people choose what facilities they want and decide where they want them located.

The people of New Haven will not sit back and be raped any longer by Yale and its cronies. We say NO to a private rowing facility in our park. NO to turning the park into a Yale facility. NO to turning the rest of New Haven into a facility for Yale. YES to facilities to meet our needs. *THE PARKS BELONG TO THE PEOPLE.*

AIM Environment Committee
787-0123 or 776-2690

Mental Health Center

Yale Tries Community Lockout

by Bill Morico

"The Connecticut Mental Health Center—a cooperative endeavor of the State of Concenticut Department of Mental Health, Yale University Schools of Medicine and Nursing, Yale New Haven Hospital, Inc."

So reads Connecticut Mental Health Center (CMHC) stationery. But the stationery doesn't say that the "endeavor" is UNcooperative when it comes to the community · In fact there has been pressure on Yale and the State to reorganize its programs and services to benefit the people of the area since CMHC opened.

Almost everyone, administration, staff and community is unhappy with the way the Center is running now. But the different groups are dissatisfied for conflicting reasons.

Dr. Morton Reiser, director of the Mental Health Center, brought the situation to a head when he released a proposal on December 29 giving his idea of what reorganization should be. This plan, explained in detail later, would in effect exclude the community from further participation in the Center.

How has this happened? A look at who controls the Center will show why it is run the way it is.

The State of Connecticut funds CMHC. But all major policy decisions and control over putting policy into practice is decided by Yale Medical School in the Department of Psychiatry.

Yale nominates the Director of CMHC from its faculty. He is appointed (rubber-stamped) by the State Commissioner of Mental Health. All positions of power are held by Yale Faculty. According to a 1964 State-Yale agreement, the State has responsibility for the admission and treatment of each patient. It also controls the preparation and presentation of the CMHC budget.

The University is responsible for
*the "establishment, evaluation and maintenance of professional standards"
*the initiation and supervision of all reserach and professional training within the Center
*the performance of Unviersity employees assigned to CMHC.

However, in practice, the State Commissioner has delegated his responsibility for patient care to the Director of the Center. The present Director is also Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry.

All faculty positions are paid for by the State, at the same rates the State pays similar professionals. These salaries are supplemented by Yale.

Taxpayer's Burden

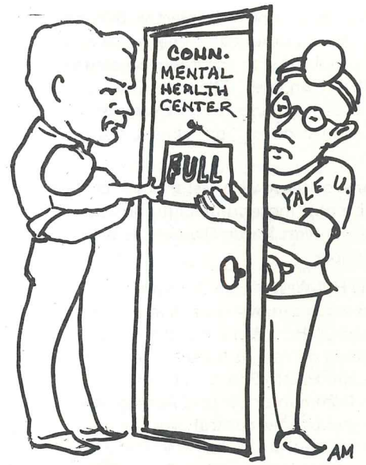
In this way, Yale runs the Mental Health Center and the State pays the bill. Of course this money comes from the taxpayer. Although patient fees are based on income on a sliding scale much lower than the cost of private care, consumers do pay through their taxes.

Yale has carefully figured out how to get away with this robbery.

1. Mental illness is the number one health problem in the country
2. Yale Medical School is "internationally known" for its "excellent" psychiatric teaching and research
3. The State is responsible for providing mental health services

Therefore the State and Yale should combine efforts to solve the mental illness problem.[1]

The reasoning of Yale and the State breaks down in two main places.



1. Yale's Department of Psychiatry, while in some ways more "excellent" in its teaching and research than many other knows little of community problems and even less of how to solve them. The handful of people who run the Department (senior faculty) are nearly all white upper middle class men who act on the belief that "experts" are the only ones who can solve problems.

Mental illness is defined by the values of the "senior faculty". Because of this, they can't know how the vast majority of patients who come to CMHC – mostly working class people—are affected by their living conditions.[2]

2. The Department of Psychiatry recruits excellent people to its professional training programs. Many of those in the program have an interest in community medicine and are willing to work with the community.

But the clinical supervisors in the Department encourage treating what they consider attractive intelligent, verbal people, especially those whose lives aren't "complicated" by family chaos, financial or legal problems. People with these kinds of problems are written off as "poor treatment cases". This means that the therapist won't learn what the supervisor wants him to, from working with these patients.

Powerlessness: A Personal Problem?

Trainees learn very quickly what expectations their supervisors have. Supervisors become involved when their trainees choose "interesting" patients, who can make use of "long-term, traditional psychoanalytically-oriented psychotherapy". Many therapists are also discouraged from helping their patients deal with everyday problems like welfare, redevelopment, Selective Service, police, because the goal of therapy is to teach people how to achieve some control over their own lives. The powerlessness which many patients feel, is treated as if it were "inadequacy" or sickness, not as a reality.

Some of those who feel that the center must become more community-oriented look to the Hill-West Haven Division (H-WH) as an example.

The Hill-West Haven Division has had partial success in overcoming many of the faults of CMHC. While it is still under the thumb of Yale, it is mainly responsible to the Hill Health Board and the West Haven Community Services Association. These groups have control over the programs for their areas and personnel who work in their communities. The H-WH Division offers field services (for example home visits) at the Hill Health Center, and at a field station in West Haven. The Division has community organizers who work with various groups, including the Welfare Moms.

The H-WH Training Program is now training residents of the Hill and West Haven, chosen by their communities, to be Mental Health Workers. This program is an attempt to define, with the community in control, a new and relevant role for mental health workers.

This division assumes total responsibility for its own area. It gives a full range of supportive in-and out-patient services, under community control.

While the H-WH division has its problems, many community people and staff feel it is moving in the right direction—giving the consumer control over what he receives. Some people would like to see all CMHC services more in this direction—decentralized, controlled by the consumer directly involved in receiving services.

With the exception of the Hill-West Haven division and a few other small programs, however, CMHC operates like a traditional University hospital. Much of its inpatient facilities are modeled on the Yale Psychiatric Institute, Y.P.I., a Yale-operated private hospital. Treatment costs a patient upwards of $22,000 a year. No study of Y.P.I. to find out its "success" or failure has been done in its many years of existence.

"The Fred Harris Problem"

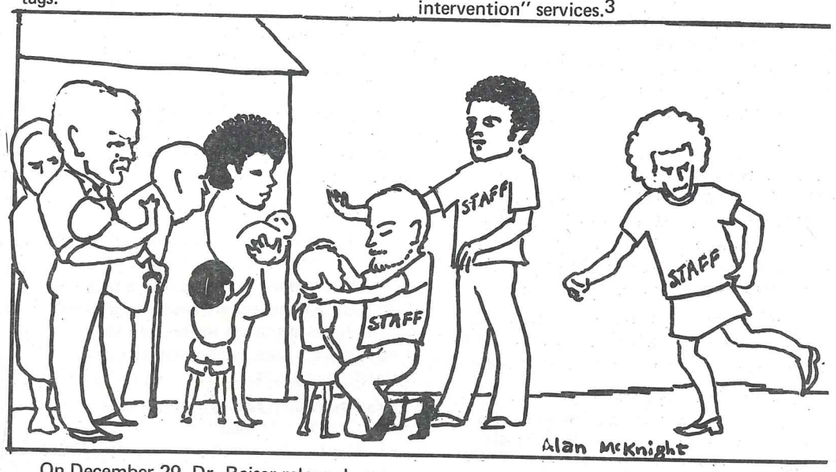
Only token efforts have been made at CMHC to improve relations with the community.

In September 1969, Dr. Morton Reiser, was appointed Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry and Director of CMHC. With a background in psychosomatic medicine and no experience in community work, the staff of CMHC and the people it serves were anxious to know what changes he would make.

He was immediately faced with his first crisis, in his words "the Fred Harris problem", The Center was threatened with a confrontation with Seven Together and community people. (See **AIM Newsletter** Oct. 1, 1969.)

Dr. Reiser squirmed out of that crisis with a Brewsterian solution, eventually hiring Harris through a complicated contract as a Consultant to the Director—Community Ombudsman.

Little was heard from Dr. Reiser officially for the next few months except for a short memo requiring all staff to wear their name tags.



On December 29, Dr. Reiser released his reorganization proposal, without consulting or telling anyone in the community, or for that matter, anyone but the highest ranking CMHC staff. It provides four divisions within CMHC :

1. "In-house" clinical and research department encompassing all existing patient care services. "Many of its programs would be intimately tied in to Yale New Haven Hospital and the Department of Psychiatry programs."

2. Hill-West Haven Comprehensive Mental Health Center Department—to concentrate in "extra-mural" and field based activities in Hill-West Haven, giving community responsibility for administration and management of these "extramural" programs.

Provision of the "intramural" clinical services necessary for the H-WH area would be provided under the supervision of the "Elm House" clinical and research Department.

3. Drug Dependence Unit

4. Community Relations Department—to have broad general coordinating functions within the Center and with other institutions for the Centers relationships with the broad external community. These would include Yale, the State, public and private agencies, schools, police, etc. Its duties would include: serving as the clearing house for information about agencies, services and interrelationships between them; coordinating the Center's relationship with other institutions and agencies; providing conventional public relations; being responsible for all non-professional training programs and education, both public and inter-staff; conducting its own research and training programs related to the development of new patterns of social and community psychiatry, practice and theory; providing community "crisis-intervention" services.[3]

For Yale's Benefit

On the surface, and with little knowledge of the politics of the medical center, this proposal seems to improve the Center's relationship with the community.

Taken, however, in the context of Dr. Reiser's introduction to the proposal and in light of Yale's past record of community service, this proposal would benefit only Yale. Dr. Reiser states his goals as: more realistic, relevant, appropriate and efficient use of present and future resources; to bring CMHC into a more meaningful, intimate and effective relationship with the community.[3] He goes on to state, however, that CMHC's policies should be determined by the goals of its sponsoring institutions—Yale and the State. This proposal would probably accomplish Dr. Reiser's goals—from the Yale viewpoint.

What effect would the proposal have for both the staff and the people CMHC should be serving?

"Intramural" clinical services are operated from "extramural" community activities. Here, Dr. Reiser ignores much of the past research and theory already developed in social psychiatry—the problems of the community very much affect the individual, and the individual cannot effectively be treated without dealing with community problems. This separation is advantageous to Yale, though. It would rule out any possibility of the community even influencing the program of clinical care. It would, in effect, create a psychiatric institute run by Yale with public funds, controlled by Yale for its own outmoded, irrelevant training and research purposes.

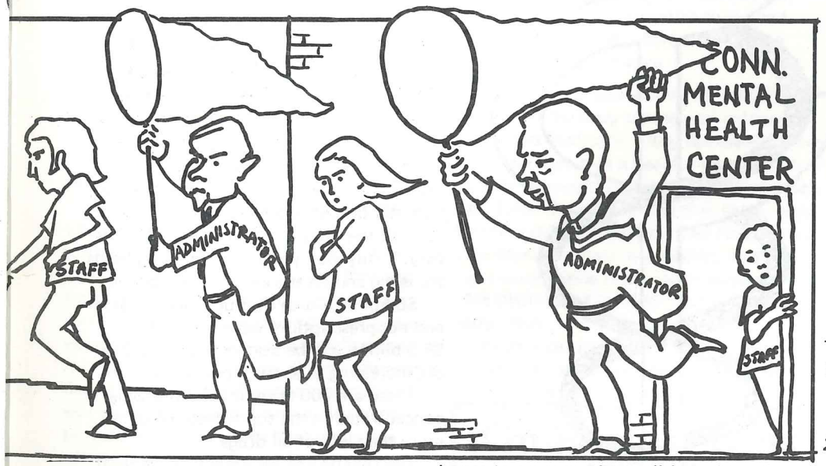
With the new proposal the Community Relations Department would make no attempt at community involvement. Yale would have complete control. This department's responsibility for all non-professional training programs would eliminate all possibility of community people learning new and relevant methods of prevention and treatment. It would cancel out the current attempt to do this in both the New Careers and Hill-West Haven training programs.

Dr. Reiser's proposal is to include in the department "people with expertise in urban redevelopment, political science, sociology, education, public health, *as well as skilled and experienced non-professionals from underpriveleged ghetto areas"* (his emphasis). We have seen where these experts have led us so far. Whose criteria will judge which "underpriveleged" people are "skilled and experienced"?

Mental Health for Whom?

Dr. Reiser's proposal effectively creates a traininginstitute for Yale's purposes, at community expense, with no community involvement in meaningful programs. It would, of course, be of value to those therapist-trainees who are training for private practice.

Dr. Reiser is saying that all the present clinical services offered by the Hill-West Haven Division, which have started to come under community control, would be, in time, eliminated. The present field-based activities would continue, but obviously could not survive without patient-care facilities to support them.



hopes to carry on the tradition of treating the effects of oppression in the society without any attempt at looking at the causes and preventing "illness." It consolidates mental health —power— in the hands of a wealthy institution and carries on the powerlessness—sickness—of the people it supposedly helps.

A future article will propose a new organization of CMHC and hopefully deal with new models of treating "mental illness."

Harris Answers Reiser

Dr. Morton Reiser, director of the Mental Health Center, issued a proposal for reorganization of the Center on December 29.

Before issuing this statement, Reiser did not contact anyone in the community or even general Center staff. The proposal would affect the relationship between the Center and the community. Fred Harris, recently appointed Community Advocate and Consultant to the Mental Health Center, has distributed a letter explaining that he does not endorse the proposal which would not benefit the community. He also protested the manner in which the proposal was put together. Here is the text of that letter:

"The Community and Staff of CMHC should not infer that Dr. Reiser's reorganization proposal has my endorsement or approval. In no way was I consulted or informed about the proposal. Nor was my council sought until after the proposal was circulated. I was shocked that neither the community nor any of its boards were consulted about this proposal. I think the attitude of this proposal is a "smack in the face" to the Community and a major step backwards from promises made in the past. I plan to issue a more detailed response at a later date, but I want to make perfectly clear at this time that I had no knowledge of the proposal and I oppose it.

Fred Harris
Community Advocate
and Consultant

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[1] *Memorandum of Agreement by and between Yale Unviersity and the State of Connecticut, Feb. 20, 1964.*

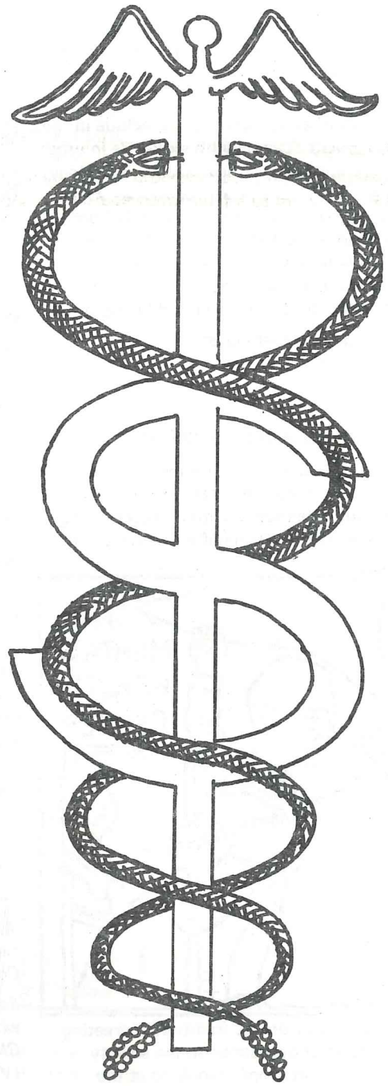
[2] *Estimates are that 75% to 90% of patients who come to YNHH Emergency Room—CMHC's main admission portal—are class IV and V by Hollingshead-Redlich. Statistics on social class have not played an important role in the CMHC, although one of the classic social psychiatry studies* Scoial Class and Mental Illness *was written by two Yale faculty, Hollingshead and Redlich. Redlich is now Dean of the Medical School. This book showed the importance of social class and conditions in determining mental illness.*

HEAL TH FOR PROFIT

The Big Business of Health:

Reprinted from **Health-Pac**, *publication of the Health Policy Advisory Center, in New York.*

Ever since Florence Nightingale, medical care has had an aura of selflessness and self-imposed poverty. The great modern hospital center, for instance, projects itself as a "non-profit" institution where "the few toil ceaselessly that the many might live." But behind the facade of the helpless sick and dedicated healers lies the 1960's greatest gold rush, a booming "health industry" churning out more than $2.6 billion a year in after-tax profits



This year the nation will spend over $62 billion on medical care, up more than 11 percent over last year and twice the 1960 level. $6 billion of this will flow into the hands of the drug companies, almost $10 billion will go to the companies that sell doctors and hospitals everything from bed linen to electrocardiographs. $35 billion will be spent on "proprietary" (profit-making) hospitals and nursing homes. The nation will purchase $6 billion worth of commercial health insurance and construction companies will build about $2 billion worth of hospitals. Additional billions will be raked in by private physicians. The health industry is big business, profitable business, and booming business. Stockbroker Boodbody and Company clued-in its customers earlier this year: "Steady growth of the health industry... is as certain as anything can be"—as certain as death and taxes, in any event.

The great boom of the 1960's in the health industries is largely the product of government subsidization of the market. For years the government has directly or indirectly fed dollars into the gaping pockets of the dealers in human disease.

In addition to direct payments for health care, for educating health manpower, and for hospital construction, it has granted tax deductions to individuals for their medical expenses, making their health dollars cheaper. It has expanded the purchasing power of "non-profit" hospitals by granting them tax exemptions and, until recently, by not applying minimum wage or labor relations laws to them. It has directly supported basic biological and chemical research to the tune of billions of dollars as well as sponsoring the dramatic advances in electronics. These technologies underlie many of the most profitable sectors of the health industry. And in 1966, the biggest government subsidy of all--Medicare and Medicaid—got going. By 1969 federal, state and local governments directly picked up more than a third of the tab for the nation's health needs, and all signals were go for a steadily increasing government-guaranteed market. One likely mechanism: government subsidized national health insurance, to underwrite the entire medical care market.

Only a small part of the new money being spent on health has gone to improve health care. For instance, community hospitals spent 16 percent more money in 1968 than they did in 1967. But they provided only 3.3 percent more days of inpatient care and 3.7 percent more outpatient visits. (Nobody noticed any 13 percent increase in the quality of care). Inflation in the cost of the same old health care has literally priced millions of lower middle income people out of the medical care market. At the same time, the institutions that provide health care to the poor are in a state of complete collapse as rising costs run headon into decaying finances.

DRUGS

The drug industry likes to think of itself as a sort of public service—dispensing life and comfort and at the same time upholding the American, free-enterprise way. Forbes magazine, which likes to think of itself as the "capitalist tool," much more honestly describes the drug industry as "one of the biggest crap games in U.S. history." Any way you cut it, the drug industry is big and on the way to being bigger:

$6 billion worth of drugs (prescription and nonprescription) were sold in 1969, $6.5 billion will be sold next year, and so on, increasing at about 9 per cent a year.

There are 700 drug firms. Control is concentrated in the top fifteen, who sell more than half of all drugs.

200,000 people are employed by drug companies all over the world. 100,000 of these are Americans and 20,000 of them are the "detail men" who push prescription pills to private doctors.

The American drug industry is worldwide foreign sales are growing faster than domestic, as drug companies expand their foreign subsidiaries. The two leading drug imperialists are Pfizer, with 48 percent of its business abroad, and Merck with 37 percent. Industry-wide, more than one quarter of sales are abroad.

The risks in the hospital supply industry appear to be as low as the profits are high.

The industry spends one and a half billion dollars a year on advertising, twenty-five cents out of every sales dollar and more than three times as much as it spends on its much heralded research and development effort.

What makes drugs the "biggest crap game," however, is profits. For the last ten years, the drug industry has held either first, second or third place among all U.S. industries in terms of profitability, outdistancing such obvious moneymakers as the cosmetics, aerospace, recreation and entertainment industries.

But the drug industry has seen better days. Earlier leaps in profits grew out of major breakthroughs: antibiotics in the late 40's, tranquilizers in the late 50's and early 60's and birth control pills in the early and mid-60's. Nothing big has come along since "the pill" and even it is something of a disappointment. Efforts to push the pill beyond the 20 percent of eligible women who now use it have been checked by growing mutters about annoying and often lethal side effects. "We're in a trough right now, " says a top Merck-man, and some companies are beginning to wonder whether it's worth gambling on another wave of wonder drugs.

According to the industry's own probably inflated estimates a really new drug takes about 10 years and $7 million worth of research. Hence more and more "new" drugs are not new at all. Over half released in the last 10 years are what are called "me, too" drugs: minor chemical modifications of old drugs, combinations of old drugs, old drugs released in chewable form, time capsule form, half-dose form, in handy dispensers, and so on in endless, meaningless elaboration. Meanwhile some of the old best-sellers are threatened with patent expirations and anti-trust suits. Parke Davis has become too dependent on chloromycetin, and began to slip in profitability when the antibiotic's patent expired a couple of years ago. Similarly, Pfizer has lost an anti-trust suit which will loosen its grip on tetracycline. Overall drug industry profits slipped below 10 percent of sales in 1968 for the first time in years. (That's still way ahead of most industries).

Then, as if the drug companies didn't have enough problems of their own, the Federal government has shown increasing signs of being serious about regulating drug costs and quality. The Kefauver investigations into drug prices and the resulting federal drug law amendments had drug companies, by their own admission, "running scared" in the early sixties. The stiffer scrutiny of new drugs required by the 1962 law which caused a sharp drop in the rate at which new products were introduced, and pushed many companies to expand abroad, in countries where drug-testing laws are more permissive.

But the most potentially far-reaching affront to the drug companies' independence was Medicare. Drug companies knew from the start that a healthy chunk of Medicare funds would find its way to their pockets. What they feared was that there might be some strings attached. The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, in their right-wing public relations throwaway "MEDICINE AT WORK", editorialized in early 1965:

What is the logic in socializing medical care (via Medicare) when health insurance programs can function so effectively and are expanding every day, in fact already covering most of our citizens? If private initiative disappears there may never be enough time to repair the damage that will ensue. . .

But a few months later the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, at their national convention, spent a whole day in seminars on Medicare. When they emerged, the New York Times reported with cautious optimism that "some companies have accepted the fact that Medicare is here and with it has come a new opportunity for the industry."

Even though they reluctantly accepted Medicare (and of course Medicare money for their pills), the drug companies saw the handwriting on the wall. Like the AMA, the drug industry knows that government subsidy can lead to government scrutiny. Drug costs are a big bill to swallow, and have already become the subject of repeated Congressional inquiry. If the government role in financing medical care expands beyond Medicare and the ruins of Medicaid, the government might begin to insist on generic drugs (as opposed to much more expensive but chemically identical brand-name drugs), price-setting, or other forms of profit-regulation.

When the neighborhood pusher feels the heat coming down on him, he begins to turn to new, but related, rackets. So with the drug companies, menaced by real or imagined regulation, the answer has been to diversify into anything which their technology and marketing skills prepare them for. As if by free association, drug companies have been turning to cosmetics, chemicals, hospital supplies and electronic equipment for hospitals. American Cyanamid (which owns Lederle Labs) now owns Breck (shampoo). Pfizer has bought Coty, Barbasol, Pacquin and Desitin (baby powders and oils). Richardson-Merrill acquired Clearsil; Smith, Kline and French has Sea and Ski. Syntex,

Kimberley Clark: The type of care usually provided under Medicare is the type that creates new opportunities for disposables.

Upjohn and Merck are all reaching into chemicals. Upjohn, Searle and Smith, Kline and Frenchare all into medical electronics, with Searle, for instance, betting on Medidata, which makes computers for futuristic mechanized mass screening devices. Parke Davis, Abbott and Cutter Labs are getting into the booming hospital supplies industry.

All this diversification by the once-staid drug manufacturers does not represent a flight from drugs. Prescription drugs remain the most profitable line of the diversified companies, and the drug habit, once established, is hard to break. In fact, the most interesting trend in the drug industry is not diversification of the old-guard, but the influx of new industries, all potential drug addicts. Chemical companies are leading the way. Dow Chemicals, of Saran Wrap and napalm fame, began buying up small drug companies in 1960, and is now a major contender in the measles vaccine market. Other chemical newcomers are 3M (formerly Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, the conglomerate which makes, among other things, Scotch Tape), Rohn and Haas, Union Carbide, Malinckrodt and Dupont. Cosmetic and soap companies such as Bristol Meyers Colgate Palmolive, and Helene Curtis are not far behind in the rush for the drug markets. Revlon now owns US Vitamin and Pharmaceuticals; Cheseborough Pond has acquired Pertussin. One other industry which is being invaded by the drug firms has begun a counter-offensive, the medical supplies industry. Becton-Dickinson, and Johnson and Johnson have all bought into the drug industry.

You don't have to be a member of the chemical/drug/cosmetics axis to get in on the drug action. For instance, American Home Products, Inc., maker of Boyardee foods, Gudens mustard and Gaypet products for animals also serves up nonprescription drugs such as Preparation H, Quiet World (a tranquilizer) and Sudden Action(breath freshener), and has become a big shot in the ethical drug world, owning Wyeth Labs as well as several smaller drug companies. Then there's Squibb-Beechnut which makes gum, babyfoods, candy, coffee, pastry, airlines meals and operates drive-ins and snack bars, in addition to prescription drugs. Anybody who makes anything which can be swallowed, inhaled, absorbed or applied would like to make drugs . . . and vice versa.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

The story of the growth of the hospital supplies industry is the story of the explosive growth of the hospital as the central institution in the delivery of health care in America. In 1950 the nation spent $3.8 billion on hospital care. By 1965, the fig-

ure had risen to $13.8 billion, and in 1969, three years after Medicare and Medicaid, hospital expenditures are running at a $20 billion a year clip. About $7.5 billion of this goes for goods and services, much of it's mundane—food, bed linen, and dust mops, but billions go for more specifically medical equipment, from scalpels, syringes, and catheters to X-ray equipment, electronic blood cell counters, and artificial kidneys. In addition to the hospital market, physicians, dentists, nursing homes, and medical research labs spend huge sums, measured in the billions of dollars, on similar supplies.

The risks in the hospital supply industry appear to be as low as the profits are high. Medicaid may have its ups and downs, but Medicare, at least, is here to stay. And only a gambler with a compulsion for losing would bet against the likelihood of continued growth in hospital expenditures and increased subsidy of the market by the government. The hospital supply companies have gotten the message. "The start of IPCO's new financial year on July 1, 1969," said the annual report of one of the major distributors and manufacturers of hospital goods, "also marked the beginning of the Federal Medicare program and supplementary state health programs (Medicaid). The enormous increase in demand for institutional care . . . will, we believe, create a growing demand for the type of products IPCO distributes and manufactures." Like the man said, in the last dozen years IPCO's earnings have increased at a compound annual rate of 22 percent. In the same vein, an executive of the paper manufacturer Kimberly-Clark, which has applied its technology to disposable bed linen and uniforms for hospitals, said: "The type of care usually provided under Medicare is the type that creates new opportunities for disposables." In 1951, $14 million worth of disposable products (including needles, syringes, and such standbys as paper plates) were sold. By 1965, the last pre-Medicare year, the market hit $100 million, and 1970 sales are expected to reach $300 million.

The stock market has been hot on the track. The month Medicare wentinto operation stockbrokers Burnham and Co. prepared an analysis of the industry for their customers. One year later, the Value Line Investment Survey spoke of one hospital supply company as "operating in a sector of the economy that is virtually recession-proof." (The company, American Hospital Supply, has seen its earnings grow at 16 percent per year for the last decade. In the first half of 1969, earnings were up 19 percent over the corresponding period of 1968.) And despite the Medicaid flip-flops, United Business Service lists 8 hospital supply companies on its current list of 200 growth stocks.

The traditional hospital supply companies—C.R.Bard, Becton-Dickinson, Baxter Labs, Sherwood Medical, Johnson and Johnson, IPCO, and American Hospital Supply—have been the big winners in the the Medicare sweepstakes, with earnings up 15 percent to 25 percent a year over the last few years. But the soaring profits and wide-open market are attracting new contenders, as well. Through acquisitions of existing hospital supply companies or through applying the technology of other markets to medical supplies, many of the big guns of American industry are out for a piece of the pie. 3M Company is getting in through its mastery of cellophane—it makes peel-open packages of sterile surgical supplies as well as surgical tapes and drapes and masks. Soapmaker Proctor and Gamble goes for germicidal soaps and cleansers, rubber maker B.F. Goodrich for anti-bacterial mattresses, and chemical company W.R. Grace for carbon dioxide absorbants for anesthesiology. Other big non-medical companies buying in are, for instance, AmericanCyanamid and the Brunswick Corporation (a conglomerate). Companies with past experience in medical technology are expecially active, with such big drug companies as Smith, Kline and French, Searle, Parke Davis, Abbott, and Warner Lambertgoing into everything from blood bank equipment to cardiac pacemakers.

Supplies aren't the only thing booming in the hospital products industry. Medical electronics is moving out of the realm of science fiction and into the Wall St. Journal. A convergence of several factors has created a market currently running at about $350 million a year and expected to reach $1 to $1.5 billion a year by the mid 1970's. For one thing, hospitals are buried under an increasing patient load. The volume of every service, from laundry to lab tests, from medical record-keeping to financial record-keeping, from diagnosis to intra-hospital communications, is growing at a staggering rate. At the same time, the cost of the labor to perform these functions is rising sharply, under the impact of the hospital workers' unionization movement, newly applicable minimum wage legislation, and an acute shortage of skilled medical manpower. The need of hospitals for cost-cutting technology has created a good sales pitch for the industry.

At the same time, years of government expenditures on defense and on medical research are flowering into a wealth of new technology to apply to hospitals. The new technology is expensive—out of reach of the solo practitioner—but the large hospital has both the volume to effectively use it and the financial resources to afford it. And the costs can be passed along to the government in the form of Medicare and Medicaid depreciation allowances. "Medicare is the computer manufacturer's friend," exults one trade journal.

Finally, some sectors of the electronics industry, at least, are under pressure to find new markets. The aerospace industry, for one, is in a trough, with NASA expenditures on the decline since 1965, Vietnam production past its 1968 peak, and a lag in new orders from the commercial airlines. Health—another government subsidized market—looks like a good pasture to head for.

One big chunk of hospital electronic market is in computers. There are three types: general computers for business use (billing, accounting, payrolls, etc); small machines built into other apparatuses (such as patient monitors); and computers for medical information and practice (diagnosis, medical record keeping, and "total hospital information systems"). This last type of computer has not grown as rapidly as expected, due in part to the inherent irrationality of many hospital operations. (Installation of a major computer must be preceded by a thorough systems analysis of the hospital and rationalization of its procedures—often by experts supplied by the computer company.)

Most of the major computer companies are out for a share in the hospital market. They are joined by such outsiders as United Aircraft, Lockheed, Motorola, Xerox, and American Optical. Industry spokesmen estimate that upwards of a billion dollars worth of computers will have been installed in hospitals by 1975.

The general medical electronics industry is growing even more rapidly. Practically everybody who knows an oscilloscope from a stethoscope is out for this one—Litton Industries, GE, International Rectifier, TRW, RCA, Varian and Siemens, among the big ones. Perhaps the most intriguing product is produced by Fairchild Space and Defense Systems Division of Fairchild Camera and Instrument. It's a "foreign body locator" patterned after mine detectors, for locating pieces of shrapnel, bullets, or the safety pin baby has swallowed. As with the parent electronics industry, a plethora of smaller companies like those lining Route 128 around Boston are appearing on the fringes. Hospital journals feature ads for such companies as Astro Associates, Spacelabs, Inc., Laser Systems and Electronics, Inc., and Mediadata Services, Inc.

Like drugs in an earlier era, medical electronics has the potential to revolutionize medical practice. At one level, new vistas in diagnosis and treatment are opened up by the electron microscope, fiber optics, high energy radiation sources, computer analysis of electrocardiograms, and the like. At a second level, the potentials of computer diagnosis may lead to new roles for the doctor and other health workers. Finally, the need for systems analysis to accompany the fully effective use of computers may have fallout in the form of partial rationalizations of hospital operations. There is no guarantee of course, that any of these changes will work to the favor of the patient. Like the drug companies "me, too" drugs, innovations may rebound mainly to the favor of the manufacturers.

Next week: The medical insurance racket.

Patriot Party Opens Here

The New Haven Branch of the Patriot Party opened a Free Breakfast for Children Program in Fair Haven at 35 Market Street Monday, January 12. It is open to all children every week day from 7 to 8:30 a.m. Children are picked up at home, driven to the program, and then to school or home.

The Patriot Party is also sponsoring a film on the Rainbow Coalition of Patriot, Black Panther and Young Lord Parties. It is called American Revolution II and will be shown Friday, January 16 at the Yale Law School Auditorium, 8 p.m. Preacherman, chairman of the Patriot Party will speak. Donations are requested. "All Power to the People."

POLLUTION PERISCOPE

POLLUTION PHOTO CONTEST

The worst picture wins
entries due January 31
title each photograph.

The winning photo will be used to fight
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Submit to Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, Pollution Periscope.

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